ALEXANDRIA.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28.

THE RADICAL SOLDIERS' CONVENTION, recently held in Pittsburg, has adjourned. In poking over the proceedings we find that Gen. Butler was "first, last and all the time." It was a kind of Butler Convocation. The resolutions adopted, support and maintain the radical action of Congress, condemn and denounce the course and policy of the President, declare "the ight of the conqueror to legislate for the conauered," recommend the amendment of the neutrality laws ("a sop" for the Fenisas;) offirm that the Union men of the South, "rithout distinction of race or color," are enided to gratitude, &c., &c.-and the whole winds up with the following, which was passed with but one single nay, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convenion it is the duty of Congress to direct the President to remove from the States lately in tebellion all arms and munitions of war not required for immediate use by the portion of the rrmy on duty there, and that hereafter no arms or military stores not needed for immediate use shall be stored in any State larely in ebelijon until such State shall have been recognized by Congress as having assumed its place in the Union.

This was probably after all, next to Gen. Butler, considered to be the "milk in the eceoanut!"

One Mr. Wayne McVeigh, according to the Philadelphia Age, made a speech to the Radials in Philadelphia a few nights ago, in which he used their choice language, with much · more of the same sort," concerning the President of the U. S. :- "He (the President) goes tound his circle a Rebel at Albany, at Clevelenda ruffian, at St. Louis a blapshemer, at Cincinnati a demagogue-everywhere a villifyer triots," who, three years ago, were for impri soning, exiling, and "suppressing," every man who dared to open his mouth in mild opposition to the then President, regarding it as an "insult to the nation." Have they nothing to say now? What! all dumb! well, let it go. But Mr. Wayne McVeigh, seems to forget that "the ass that kicketh against the wall receives lis own blows!"

A despatch from Cincinnati dated yestercay says "that Senator John Sherman, who has just arrived home from a trip to the far West, made a speech at Mansfield day before recterday, in which he took radical ground far in advance of his past record. He intimated hat if the South refused to adop: the pending constitutional amendment they would soon and themselves confronted with the necessity of accepting not only the amendment, but uni rersal suffrage along with it. He gave the substance of a conversation he had with the President about the time of the late Connectisut election. The President at that time ascured him that he would assent to any plan of reconstruction that did not include negro suf-

The Mass Meeting in Baltimore, last night, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, was in every respect the greatest turn out that has been witnessed in that city for many years. The streets were thronged with spectators, Monument Square was densely packed with those who came to listen to the speakers and to sustain by their presence the policy of President Johnson. Every ward in the city was represented by immense delegations, bearing lanterns and transparencies and proceded by bands of music. Everything was conducted in perfect order. Baltimore will sweep the radicals off the political board in hat city.

Rev. Philip Slaughter, of Va., is to be an 'ssociate editor of the Southern Churchman, published in this city, and his abilities and learning will contribute, we doubt not, to the Oprigg, has increased its circulation, especially mongst the members of the Protestant Epissopal Church in Virginia, and is to be enlarged dition? Who would confer upon the freedman and otherwise improved.

Congress" until it admits the Southern mempers-to "protect himself by denying its legitand illegal enactments." Other papers are abon threatening times. The clouds around appear to thicken and grow blacker.

It is scarcely necessary to say that many of Bouth, and published in the Northern papers,

... Gen. W. Patton, has fallen aboard of Mr. Forney, candidate for the U. S. Senate from Pennsylvania, in a letter in the Philadelphia obtained for other people, &c., &c.

exchange of prisoners, has been elected to the Virginia State Senate from the city of Richmond. His opponent was John Tyler, son of the West and North-west? Congress will then the late Ex-President Tyler.

to take any part in the proceedings of the Fe-

GOLD

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES LYONS. The following letter from Hon. James Lyons, in response to an invitation to be present at the

Mass Meeting, which was held in this city on the 18th instant, was only received a few days since, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers :

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS, Sept. 17th, 1866.

To J. M. Johnson, President, &c.: GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 7th instant, inviting me to attend a mass meeting in Alexandria, on the 18th of this month, "to endorse the Constitut onal policy of President Johnson," and requesting a reply, has just been re ceived. As you perceive, it would be impossible for me to comply with your invitation, even if the state of my health permitted. Although net a politician, and with no purpose or desire ever again to be connected with politics, I would, if it were in my power to do so, accept your in vitation with great pleasure, for no man endorses more cordially than I do, the Constitutional policy of the President. He is a great man -wise, patriotic, and heroic, every friend of a Constitutional Union, of law, order and peace, ought to endorse and support him, and espe-cially all such in the South. For however he may have differed from the South as to secession, he is now honestly endeavoring, with great ability and courage, to restore the Constitution and the peace and prosperity of the country. say "honestly endeavoring" because, in my opinion, the history of the times justifies no other conclusion. He became the President in a state of war, it is true; but under the Constitution of '76, by its behest, and he swore to support it. If the party which placed him in power had adhered faithfully to that Constitution why should he have opposed it, flushed as it was with victory? What motives has be for his conduct, but his conviction of right, and his love of his country? It he could have forgotten his oath, and concurred with the Radicals in their violent and unconstitutional measures in their cruel, vindictive, unwise persecution of the white people of the South, he would have been sustained by them, and unlimited power to carry out their schemes would have been con ferred upon him. What then but notle and patriotic motives could have prompted him to oppose this triumphant party, and throw himself, at so much hazard, into the breach in defence of the Constitution and the oppressed and down-trodden people of the South? On the one hand he had everything to gain, except a peaceful conscience; while on the other he had everything to lose, except his own self-respect and the applause of the virtuous. How can any man doubt his hone-ty then? How truly noble, and worthy of all praise, is his conduct. when discarding all selfish considerations, and rejecting the power which was tendered to him for bad purposes, he stands forth the champion of truth and the Constitutional rights of the people, in the midst of obloquy, insult and death!! Such has been his conduct to the white men of the country. His conduct to the freedmen has been equally wise, and if his counsels had been observed they would now be peare-

and a liar." Where are the "virtuous pa- ful and happy in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor; and the fields of the South would be again yielding abundant crops to replenish the public treasury, restore the currency, and give plenty to the poor, as well as the rich, instead of which the whole country is uneasy and excited, upon the brink of a civil war, and some portions of it threatened with famine. The discomforts and distresses of the colored people of the South, whatever they are, have been occasioned by the opponents of the President's policy, who hoping to make more political capital out of the colored men than they ever could out of the sensible and respectable men of the South, mislead them by professing to be their most devoted friends, and stimulate discontent

and discord among them by claiming for them political power which they do not understand, and are utterly incapable of wielding, without ruin to themselves, as well as the white man. The President on the other hand, while he claims for them complete protection in the enjoyment of all their rights of person and property, desires that they shall be left to labor in peace, until time and education, which alone can do it, shall fit them for other duties in the opinion of the people among whom they reside; and in these opinions, I believe, every sensible man in the South concurs; and the imputation upon the people of the South that they oppress the colored man, or withhold from him any le-

gal right, including a just reward for his labor, is utterly false and scandalous. Those who make such imputations are the very people who take advantage of the colored man, and practice upon him the wrong which they impute to others. It would be better for both races if the colored people could be colouized, and their places filled with white people, for if they remain among us, they must be content with a subordinate social and political condition, with perfect securi ty of life, liberty and property. The Southern people do not blame them for their own emancipation, but on the contrary, feel much sympathy for them; but they will submit to extermination, I am sure, before they will elevate

of yesterday political rights which the most

enlightened unnaturalized white man who

may come among us cannot enjoy in less than

five years? Is the freedman who drove the Mas-

ter's mules, or oxen, or fed his hogs, yesterday,

without knowing that there was such a thing as

a Constitution, better qualified to exercise the

right of suffrage than John Bright or the Earl

of Derby, or "the brave boys," from Europe, "who fought for the Flag?" Spirit of Know

Nothingism where are you? Have you been

annihilated, and all the patriotic fervor which

prompted the people to exclude "the ignorant

and uneducated foreigner' trom the polls-or is

the present negro mania but a new phase of

Know-Nothingism? Is there a really sensible

see uneducated, uncultivated, ignorant, negroes,

sitting in Congress, and possibly controlling the

destinies of the Nation? I believe not. Nay,

I do not believe that a single prominent rad-

ical desires it, and of this, proof is found in the fact that Fred. Douglass

the best speech-maker among them, was not

allowed a seat in their Convention at Philadel

phia. Their object is to use the colored man

for their own purposes, and by his aid to pun-

ish and impoverish the white men of the South,

if they can; and when they have done this

they will expel the colored people from their

homes, and fill them with their own people.

If they are actuated by no such motive, why

do they not put an end to the agitation which

now disturbs the repose, and retards the pros-

perity of the country, by placing the colored

people of the South upon the public lands in

have entire control over them, can make of them all that they are capable of, and bring

them into the Union, and into the Senate and

House of Representatives when they please,

them to social or political equality with themselves, and in this sentiment a large portion of the people of the North and Northwest concurs, I believe, for no political rights can be extended to the freedmen in the South, except by the States severally, which are not extended to them at the North, without making this the most unequal and unjust government in the world, where there is any pretence

of representative government and equal laws. The act which gives suffrage to the colored man at the South must give it to him at the North, and the Constitution will then make him eligiinterest and usefulness of that paper. The ble to the Federal Congress from either section, Churchman, under the conduct of Rev. Mr. | although the States will retain the right to exclude him from their Legislatures, and public offices. Is there a really sensible and patriotic man who would place the country in such a con-

The Louisville Courier urges the President no longer to recognize "the present piece of a exacy and authority, and resisting its arbitrary discussing the same subject. We have fallen

the dispatches purporting to come from the have very little foundation in fact. As the fall elections approach, dispatches of the most censational character will probably bedaily sent forth to inflame the public mind at the North.

Transcript, reviewing the public and political ourse of Forney in quite a ferocious manner, charging him with making money on contracts Robert C. Ould, formerly of Washington, and during the late war Commissioner for the

General Sweeny publishes a card, declining nian Brotherhood.

NEW YORK, September 28 .- Gold, 1417.

upon the colored people for representation, unless they are allowed to vote. We do not desire to estimate the colored people, now, in the basis of representation, and it the odious and oppressive clause of the proposed amendment, which disfranchises the Southern white men, who were Confederates, was stricken out, I believe the Southern people would not care a fig for the residue. I, for one, would readily agree never to have another Southern representative in either House of Congress, if the majority would bind itself not to tax us. What but some sinister and vindictive motive can induce people who have the power to restore peace to continue to persecute and oppress the South, by subjecting them to all the burthens and yet denying them the benefits of the Union, and in addition propose to put upon them a new Constitution, expressly for the purpose of still farther oppressing them without permitting them to take any part in making that constitution? Can there be found outside of Africa and Russia, a government more despotic than this will be it such a Constitution is made? And yet, for refusing to join in this crosade against his own countrymen, and dishonor himself by a violation of his oath, and all the principles of Republican Government, the President is denounced with a virulence and vulgarity never witnessed before, and his life assailed by assassins! Where will this negropholism, pretended love of Union and Liberty, enforced by tyranny, end? Does it exhaust itself upon the American negro, or embrace the inhabitants of Congo, or Latooka, or the Gold Coast, as soon as they may arrive in this county, and the American Indian also? If not, why are they excluded and especially he red man? He was the original owner of he entire land. Will he be classed with the Southern whites, and denied the rights of suffrage and representation, while they are accorded (by the amendment) to every negro in the land, even the vilest, the thief, the burglar, the incendiary and assassin? A negro may command the army, but the noble and renowned Lee shall not command a company! A negro may sit in the people's House-the white nan'sHall of Representatives—in Congress but Hunter, Hampton and Rives-Conrad, Cobb and Curry shall not! A negro may be Chief Justice of the United States, but the learned and eminent Campbell shall not sit in a District Court! Was ever malace so blind?-Why are these wrongs to the whole country, North as well as South, to be perpetrated. To punish Southern men for defending their homes and fire-sides, their wives and children, their aged parents, and the land that gave them birth, in obedience to the Laws of God as well as of the land, which they were bound to obey -was this crune? The essence of crime is the intent. Our gallant soldiers believed they were right and performing their duty, and in the sight of God are guiltness. Can poor, pitiless men now make them criminals? But, it criminals they can be punished only by the law then existing and not by any ex post facto law affixing a new punishment to the offence, as the proposed amendment does. Will Grant and Sherman, and the gallant men whom they led permit themselves to be made the instru ments of such base treachery, and abuse of power? They received our gallant soldiers as prisoners of war and any violation of their rights, by ex post facto laws, or otherwise, will disgrace the captors, if they can prevent it and do not; and the men who conquered the South, can conquer the radicals, if they will, by supporting Johnson at the polls. What would those gallant Generals have said, if the fortune of war had thrown them into the hands of our noble leaders, and, with their convivance, our Congress had basely and treacherously wroughtnew punishments for them? The good and brave only are generous. The Emperor Claudius said: "What else brought ruin to the Athenians and Lacedomonians, in spire of their success in war, except that they treated the conquered as Aliens? But our founder, Romulus was so wise that in one day he turned enemies into citizens." The Athenians and Lacedemonians were mad and thus fell. The radicals and Canibals are mad and they will fall. Whom the Gods mean to destroy they first make mad," and Johnson has been raised up to destroy them, and save the country-and with him all Conservatives must work .-Most respectfully, your friend and servant,

JAMES LYONS. The Baltimore Gazette says: - "The New York Times has already recanted its conservatism. A few weeks ago it appeared to enter heartily into the support of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and was in favor of the rejection of the Constitutinal Amendment as a mischievous thing. It still professes to support the President, but with that facility for carrying water on both shoulders for which it has long been notorious, it now advocates the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, knowing that President Johnson in his letter to Congress on the subject of transmitting the Amendment to the several States, most emphatically declared his opposition to all such egislation so long as the Southern States were uprepresented. The Times is perfectly aware that the Constitutional Amendment which the adicals are striving to force upon the South, is in the nature of a penal enactment; that it disfranchises every Southern man, who, having once been in the service of the U.S. subsequently took the oath of allegiance to the Concderacy, and that it either compels the South to grant the right of suffrage to the negroes, or to lose sixteen representatives to which that section is entitled under the present apportionment. The Times declares, nevertheless, that the Amendment is, "perfectly just," and is also of opinion that the South ought to adopt it with alacrity."

The Times has for its principal editor Raymond, a man of all sides, and four faces, and who is "every thing by fits and starts and nothing long"-a New York politician of the modern school, and acts as a mere politician, for present purposes.

It seems to be admitted now, that part of the radical programme for the next session of Congress, is an impeachment of the President. If they should do this-of which we confess we still have our doubts, however much their leaders may desire it-a very fearful issue might at once arise, should the President in self defence take a certain course, which the and reflecting man, with one spark of patriot Radicals say he will take. The times are out for four successive weeks, and posted at the front ism at the North, or elsewhere. who wishes to of joint.

This morning, Sept. 28th, at 11 o'clock, ADA, twin daughter of H. S. and C. Martin, aged 12 years and 5 months. 25 The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 173, Prince st., on Sunday next, at 3 p. m.

Dearest Ada thou hast left us, Here thy loss we deeply feel; But'tis God that hath bereft us-He can all our sorrows heal. Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled : Then in heaven with joy to greet thee - Where no farewell tear is shed.

Thursday morning, at Evergreen Cottage, Fairfax County, Virginia, MARY, only daugh-ter of Thomas and Susan Dwyer, aged three years and six months. On the 25th instant, in Warrenton, ERNEST C., infant son of John and Mary Edd, aged

four years and twenty-five days.

FOR RENT.—A three-story BRICK STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING, on Royal and the Southern people who sincerely desire peace and the privilege of quietly pursuing the paths of industry, will be contented and happaths of industry, will be contented and happy, and no amendment of the constitution will be necessary to prevent them from valuing Pitt street, and a brick DWELLING HOUSE, and posted at the front door of on the corner of Queen and Alfred streets. For particulars apply to sep 28-5t JOHN A. DIXON. BRENT & WATTLES, P. Q.

LETTER FROM LOUDOUN COUNTY. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] LEESBURG, VA, Sept. 26, 1866.—The three men spoken of in my last letter as being in jail in Hagerstown, arrived here to-day, heavily ironed, and in charge of deputy sheriff, Thos. E. Taylor, Sydnor Bennett and Summerfield

The names of the prisoners are Edward Wright, who is said to have stolen Mr. Joshua Pusey's cattle, which were recovered sometime since; he was once a Confederate soldier, nominally of Colonel White's command, but usually operating on his own hook-George Campbell, Confederate soldier, who formerly lived near the Dry Mill, above Leesburg and Landon T. Lovett, at one time a Confederate, but afterwards operating with the United States troops, whether as an enlisted soldier or not I am uninformed. They were found some weeks ago passing through some village on the National Road, in Maryland, riding horses with blind bridles and wagon saddles, and were arrested on suspicion. Lovett shot a man named Manuel in this county, as he says, for attempting to rob him; and he also shot a negro on the night of the election, and had escaped arrest until the present time, although a company of United States cavalry was stationed in this county for several weeks mainly to arrest him and another man. They will have their examination on the 2nd Monday and be tried at the Circuit Court on the 3rd Monday of October, if all parties are ready. I have heard of no charge against Campbell but being found in company with these men in possession of a stolen horse. The horses belonged to a Mr. Grubb, living between the

Hills, near Harper's Ferry. This is the second day of the storm, which, broken by one bright day, commenced again yesterday. It has rained all day, at times very hard. I am afraid the Loudoun and Hamp shire Road will be a fixture at Belmont Station, five miles below this place, for the winter; ALIQUIS. but I hope not.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1866. The market during the week has been quite active. Receipts of wheat light, with an active demand. Under the influence of light receipts flour and wheat have sustained an advance .-

FLOUR -Super \$10 50a11 25; Extra \$12a 14 50; Family \$15a16 50-an advance of 50c on high grades, and 25c on low. Stock light, and demand active. Market firm.
WHEAT.-Receipts have fallen off during

the week. Farmers are now busy seeding for new crop, and we may expect light receipts for some time. We quote an advance especial for prime and choice wheat: white (fair to good 250a270; prime to choice 275a295; seed (choice 315a350; red (fair to good) 235a260; prime to choice 265a280; seed (choice) 300a330.

CORN.—We note an advance in corn; stock light; demand far. We quote white at 88a90; mixed 85a87. RYE quiet: last sales 75c.

OATS dull; sales at 41a43 by measure, and 13a45 by weight.

SEEDS - We note a more active demand, but quotations are unchanged; supply good WOOL .- Receipts light; market unchanged BUTTER -Demand fair; receipts light, and we note a slight advance. Common 25a27, and prime 33x35.

EGGS are in good demand at 27a28c.
PLASTER.—Market active at \$5.25 for lump, delivered on the cars, and \$11 for ground. SUMAC wanted and active, at \$1 50a\$2, according to quality.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, September 27. -Beef Cattle-Prices to-day ranged as follows Old Cows \$5; Common Stags and Beef Cattle \$5 75a6; Stock Cattle \$6a6 25; fair \$6 25a7; good \$7 25a7 75, and prime \$8a8 25 per 100 1bs with a few at a shade above the outside figure Sheep-The supply has not been large this weck; sales were made at 5a64c per lb gross for fair to prime Sheep.

Hogs-The supply has been moderate this week; sales at \$14 50a15 per 100 lbs net-a de-

BRYAN & BREERWOOD Have received another lot of SUPERIOR VIRGINIA CASSIMERES, olors fast, and goods free from shoddy. No

COURT NOTICES.

se 28-eo2w

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE. Peter Hendrick's administrator vs. Amos

Barden-In chancery. Extract from a decree, rendered in the above u e, at the June term, 1866, of the Circuit Court of Fairfax county: "It is adjudged, or-dered and decreed, that M. D. Ball, one of the Master Commissioners of this Court, do take and state an account of the amount due the estate of Peter Hendricks, deceased, under the deed of trust of Thomas Moore from Amos Barden and wife, of date August 20, 1860; as also any money paid in the shape of taxes or assessments to the State of Virginia, or the United States, in the real estate conveyed by said trust deed by the complainant;—also, an account of the judgments and other liens, with their several priorities, existing upon the land in the bill and proceedings mentioned; and that he do ascertain the fee simple and annual value of said real estate, and that the said commissioner do convene the parties before him, at such time and place as he shall appoint. *

next term, with any special matter he may deem pertinent, or that any party interested may require him to state." A copy teste.

WM. B. GOODING, Clerk. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Sept. 11, 1866. Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October next, to execute the provisions of the above decree

and that he do make report to the Court, at the

Parties interested will convene before me on that day, and all others interested.

M. DULANY BALL, VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Alexandria,

co., on the 3rd of Sept , 1866, John Summers, plaintiff, against Samuel H. Devaughn-In case ind on attachment. The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant twenty-five dollars, with interest there on from the 27th day of May, 1865, till paid. The defendant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by affidavit that he is not a resident or this State, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper publication. ished in the city of Alexandria, once a week door of the Court house of this County.

A copy—Teste. sep 13-law4w SMOOT & LOWE, P. Q. VIRGINIA:-At rules held in the Clerks

Office of the County Court of Alexandria county, on the 3rd day of September, 1866, Sarah King, plaintiff, vs. Charles Vernon, and the heirs of Mary Vernon, his wife, dec'd, names unknown, John Haynes and Margaret, his wife, Jacob King, Wm. King, Hannah King, and the heirs of John King, names unknown, defendants —In chancery. The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for

partition or sale of the estate of which Judson King died seized.

The defendants, Charles Vernon, and the heirs of Mary Vernon, his wife, names unknown, and the heirs of John King, names unknown, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by affidavit that they are non residents of this State, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Ga-

EY, Clerk. 10 BOXES B. F. BABBET'S SOAP, for se 7-law4w 10 sale by aug9-tf F G SWAINE

EDUCATIONAL.

N 1 G H Т в С Н О О L.

NORMAN F. MOORE, on MONDAY, October 1, open a NIGHT SCHOOL, for the instruction of young men in the Languages, Arithmetic, Writing and Bookkeeping For terms, etc., application can be made at the school-room, No. 60, Fairfax st.

N. B.—The Day School will be continued.

sep 15-td MRS. CASTLEMAN IS PREPARED TO re-open her school on Monday, September 17th, at No. 38, south Pitt street, second door from St. Paul's Church. Her school-room is large and airy, and situated in a central and pleasant location.

While drawing no invidious comparison with the excellent schools already established in Alexandria, she feels assured that she can offer advantages equal to any in the place.

She appeals especially to the old Alexandrians, as having herself been a former resident, and the daughter of a native Alexandrian and more especially to the Episcopalians of Alexandria, as being the daughter and widow of Episcopal clergymen, who both fell, with the

harness on, in the service of the Church. Terms, per scholastic year: \$24, \$32, \$40 and \$50, according to advancement-payable quarterly in advance.

To meet a felt want in the education of girls, there will be a sewing class, two ofternoons of each week, for which an additional

charge of \$1 50 per month will be made. Miss HARRIET L. POWELL, an experienced and successful teacher, will assi t in the English Department.

BELLE HAVEN INSTITUTE,

OPENS ON MONDAY, 17th INSTANT, affording unusual facilities. A prompt attendance is earnestly requested of those who pur-

The Institute has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. The Study H II is elegantly and comfortably furnished. The Music rooms will be supplied with rew and firstclass Pianos, from the celebrated factories of Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and Steinway of New York.

Day scholars can practice in the Institute. There are three experienced and efficient teachers in the Musical Department.

OFFICERS: Miss E. B. GARBER, Principal.
Miss A. L. TEBBS, Associate Principal.
Miss M. E. STEWART, Drawing and Paint-

Miss M. M. GARBER, Assistant in English.
MONS. and MADAME MALLARD, Languages-French, Italian, &c.
Prof R. E. HEYMAN-assisted by a lady-

Music-Piano, Harp, Organ and Guitar.
Miss HELEN M NEVITT, Vocal Music. sep 11-2 cwtf OULPEPER FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MRS. MARY M. ARCHER, Having removed to the town of Culpeper and taken a large and commodious dwelling. has determined to resume her School, unde the above name. She will be pleased to receive a limited number of boarders in her family .-Having had experience in the education of young ladies, she feels assured of being able to give satisfaction to such as may entrust their daughters to her care. The services of Profes-sors of the Virginia High School, have been se cured to assist in giving instructions in Ancient and Modern Languages, and Mathematics. ERMS FOR SCHOLASTIC YEAR, COMMENCE

SEPTEMBER 20, 1866. First half session payable in advance; second payment in February, 1867. Higher Branches of English\$50 00 Elementary " Languages, each Instruction in Music, for beginners... 25 00 For advanced pupils, at Professor's prices. Vocal Music, at Professor's charges. Board, including washing, fuel and lights \$230. A portion received in kind. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE FOLLOWING

GENTLEMEN: Rev. Philip Slaughter, Culpeper county. Hon. Jeremiah Morton, Col. A. J. Taliaferro, R. H. Cunningham, esq., Rev. John Cole, Wm. II. Harrison, esq., Amelia county. Dr. F. L. Deane, Richmond. Gen. P. T. Moore, F. L. Marshall, esq., Fauquier county. James F. Jones, esq, Rev. George H. Norton, Alexandria. Col. C. E. Lightfoot, Culpeper C. H.

For further particulars address MRS. MARY M. ARCHER, Care Rev. John Cole sep 1-tf Culpeper C. H., Va THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RESUMETHE duties of his SCHOOL FOR BOYS, on Monday, the 16th of September. As heretofore the number of pupils will be limited. The following are the terms of tuition per

scholastic quarter, in advance: For Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudinents of Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, \$8.

History, Advanced Georgraphy, Arithmetic English Grammar and Composition, \$10. Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, \$12. N. B.-Persons having business with the subscriber may find him at his school room, in the Lyceum building, every day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock m.

H. F. HENRY. aug 13-cotf CHARLES L. POWELL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The subscriber will reopen his school for boys on Wednesday, the 12th of September next, at his residence on the corner of Washington and Duke streets, Alexandria, Virginia.-Having had more than ten year's experience, he is prepared to give to those entrusted to his care thorough course of instruction in the English branches, Greek, Latin and Mathematics. For those who desire to study French, a competent teacher will be provided.

Terms, per quarter of 10 weeks—payable in

advance. For tuition of advanced classes.....\$12 50 to \$15 For tuition of Junior Class...... 10 00 Preparatory Department...... 800 French and Drawing (each)......... 5 00 CHAS. L. POWELL, A. M.

MISS MARK'S SEMINARY.

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